Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 4, 1874.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

In a few weeks the Democratic Convention will assemble at Cambridge to nominate a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress. We have heretofore mentioned the names of several gentlemen in the other counties spoken of in connection with the nomination, but have not stated that probably the name of some gentleman of Talbot might be presented to the convention.—We have not done this because we have not been advised that the nomination would be acceptable to any gentleman of Talbot, should the convention deem it advisable to select the nominee from this county. While this has been our course for the reason stated, we are well aware of the fact that a large number of the voters of this and other counties have expressed a desire that Talbot should present the name of Ex-Gov. Philip F. Thomas to the convention. Gov. Thomas is the man that the needs of the country require should be returned to Congress at this time. He possesses great abilities, ripe judgment, and large experience. He is fully able to cope with the very ablest of the Republican leaders; and should the Democrats secure the control of the House, he would at once take rank as a national leader, in whom not only the Democrats of Maryland but of the whole country would have confidence. He has filled many high positions with distinguished ability, thoroughly understands the machinery of the Government, and there is not a blemish on his personal honor or political integrity. A Democrat of the old school, thoroughly grounded in constitutional law, and a firm believer in the doctrine of State Rights, he can be confidently depended on to resist centralization and confine the Federal Government within the limitations of the constitution. Whoever may be the Republican nominee of the District, Gov. Thomas would be able to meet him on the stump in the discussion of all the issues which now divide parties, and no man in the district could more forcibly expose and untangle the network of corruption which the Republican leaders have woven throughout all departments of the government. It is very natural that where a county possesses a citizen of such sound principles, commanding ability, great experience, and incorruptible integrity, the citizens of that county should desire to see him in the councils of the nation. Such a desire is patriotic and laudable. Hence the naturalness of the Democrats of Talbot desiring the nomination of Gov. Thomas for Congress. Without detracting from the merits of other candidates, they confidently feel that it is the duty of the district to return him, without an abler man can be returned. They think the question is one that towers far above the conflicting claims of counties or individuals. Hence the very general desire expressed in Democratic circles hereabouts for his nomination at Cambridge. In penning these remarks we but give expression to the views of nine-tenths of the Democrats of the county with whom we have conversed on the subject; and although he may be indifferent about going to Congress, it is to be presumed that this county will send a delegation to Cambridge favorable to his nomination.

POLITICAL.

We publish this morning the letter of James U. Dennis, Esq., of Somerset county, a candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination in this district. We do not think the letter merits the unfriendly and personaly offensive comments bestowed on it by the Centreville *Observer*.

Hon. James T. Earle has taken the stump in Queen Anne's county, with a view to remove misrepresentations of his views on State questions, and to secure the vote of that county in favor of his nomination for Congress by the Democratic convention of this district.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment has returned to Baltimore from its trip to Long Branch and the revolutionary battle fields of New Jersey, stongly impressed with the idea that Gov. Joel Parker, of New Jersey, will be the next President of the United States.

Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, is out in a letter favoring a thorough organization of all the elements of the opposition for the redemption of the country from the misrule it now suffers. Gov. Palmer has heretofore been one of the leading Republicans of the West.

The Vicksburg election takes place to-day. It will be almost a square fight between the whites and blacks, and General Grant has refused to interfere with the military. As the whites are opposed to Federal interference, we shall expect them to gain the victory. So mote it be, for there is nothing more revolting than that the intelligent and proud white people of Vicksburg should be compelled to submit to negro rule.

The Baltimore Daily *Gazette* has been enlarged and appeared yesterday in its old folio form. It found that the eight page form would not work;—it could not be made popular. We have been expecting this announcement for some time. We wish the *Gazette* increased prosperity in its new shape. It is now the largest paper published in Baltimore.

The following is the New York *Sun's* characterization of the Republican Congressional Committee. It will be seen that they are nearly all "*Salary Grabbers*." It seems that the odium of the back pay grabbing business is likely to stick forever to the skirts of every one of those members of Congress who disgraced themselves by pocketing the money.—To point the finger of scorn to a back pay grabber is to suggest all that is low and mean, and vulgar and corrupt in Congressional roguery. It is to be seen whether or not this extraordinary committee can contribute to the Republican success in the present Congressional campaign. It looks like desperation and defiance of public opinion for either party to put forward for any honorable place one of these condemned "grabbers."

Representative Men

A Congressional committee was recently appointed at Washington to manage the approaching campaign, chosen from the two Houses. It consists of thirty-five members and four delegates. Of these, fourteen are from the Senate and twenty-one from the House, and of the latter there are twelve, or about one-third, who are new members. In making up this committee ordinarily, the utmost care is taken to select men who are not only free from general objection, but whose character and conduct inspire confidence.

This wise rule of discrimination has been wholly set aside and despised in the present instance, and an insulting disregard of even decency substituted for it, which makes the act doubly offensive. A glance at the standing of individual members is sufficient to determine their unfitness for such a position.—Here are the names:

John A. Logan, Chairman, back-pay grabber and extreme inflationist.

A. H. Cragin, back-pay grabber and jobber in the navy.

Simon Cameron, back-pay grabber and life-long corruptionist.

J. H. Lewis, back-pay grabber and scalawag.

George E. Spencer, back-pay grabber and carpet-bagger.

J. R. West, back-pay grabber and confederate of Kellogg.

L. B. [illegible], back-pay grabber and carpet-bagger.

J. W. Flanagan, back-pay grabber and scalawag.

A. L. [illegible], back-pay grabber.

W. M. Stewart, back-pay grabber and Emma Mine leader.

P. W. Hitchcock, back-pay grabber.

Powell Clayton, back-pay grabber, carpet-bagger and Arkansas jobber.

J. H. Mitchell *alias* [illegible], much-married jobber.

Zachariah Chandler, dealer in temperance, morals and political purity.

E. L. Cobb, back-pay grabber and small scalawag.

R. H. Whiteley, back-pay grabber and carpet-bagger.

George C. McKee, back-pay grabber and carpet-bagger.

S. O. Houghton, back-pay grabber.

H. H. Starkweather, confidential ally and whitewasher of the Washington Ring.

The new members are almost entirely unknown, and serve as mere figureheads for this majority. The four delegates from the Territories, with Chipman of the District of Columbia at their head, pocketed every cent of the back pay. So that in fact this committee may be said to be composed of grabbers, carpet-baggers and scalawags, and some of them are the very worst specimens of these three tribes in Congress. It is easy to imagine what sort of reform such patriots would preach.

[From the Somerset True Marylander.]

A Letter from Hon Jas. U. Dennis, of Somerset County.

To Eph. G. Polk—*Editor of the True Marylander—My Dear Sir*:—The time being near at hand, when the nominating Convention will meet, to present a Candidate to succeed Hon. Ephraim K. Wilson, as Representative of the first Congressional District, and many inquiries both verbal and written, having been made of me, as to the position I occupy, I desire to make through your columns, a brief reply.

I think, sir, that I might very safely appeal to you, in proof that I have not sought the position of a candidate. I regret exceedingly that Mr. Wilson, who has served us, so honestly, ably and faithfully, feels compelled, because of reasons doubtless conclusive in his own judgment, to decline being a candidate for reelection. I earnestly desired his nomination two years ago, believeing that his nomination would insure the success of the party at the polls, and that a failure to nominate him would make the result, at least doubtful. Fortunate will it be for the district, the State and the country, if so good a man as he, shall be found to succeed him.

I am sir, one of those who believe, that under ordinary circumstances, each and every individual in a free commonwealth owes it to the community of which he is a member and to the institutions under which he lives, to give to the public, when required, a portion of his time and services, even at a personal sacrifice if need be, unless restrained by imperative reasons. I do not intend to be understood as saying, that he is under any obligations to become a mere party hack, the tool of a fraction, a mere pawn upon the chess board to be moved at the bidding and behest of a party, but I speak in that broader, wider sense, that recognises a duty to the whole country as one, the institutions of the land as the law for all, and the welfare and good of all as the first and primary consideration.

Parties have always existed in all governments, perhaps indeed they are essential to the well being of government—but parties are only the means, the instrumentalities by which a higher and a greater good, far beyond and above a mere party success, is to be attained. But the question arises, how is this object to be accomplished and through what agencies shall it be wrought out, and the answer is—under our system of government, though the Congress of the United States, and the Legislatures of the several states consisting of members elected by the people; and just in proportion as these selections are wisely judiciously and properly made, just so will virture and liberty prevail, or languish and die.

Sir, it is well known that for the past fourteen years the country has been and still is, under (so called) Republican rule. Its great antagonist, the Democratic party, coeval with the birth of the nation and identified with all its glories, went down under the clamor and prejudices and passions excited and engendered by an unholy and unjust war. For the past fourteen years the Republicans have had control, absolutely and unlimited, in all the branches of Government, and what is the condition in which we find the country? I do not here and now propose to go into detail, this is not the time or place, but upon the record that party has made, the Democrats and conservatives are ready and willing or go before the country, and if that party is not hurled from place and power, before the storm that is coming up from an outraged and indignant people, then indeed may the worshippers of freedom and free government hang the emblems of death upon the portals of the temple.

The Republican party is the monarchical party of 1787 without its virtues or talent, it has all the vices of the old Federal party. The democratic party on the contrary is the party of the people. It believes that the powers of Government are derived from the consent of the governed. That whenever the form of government becomes destructive of life liberty and pursuit of happiness, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and institute a new form of government.

It believes that the doctrine of unresistance against arbitrary power is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

It believes that standing armies are dangerous to liberty, that in all cases and at all times the military ought to be under strict subordination to and control of the civil power; that the people or each state ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof. It believes in the liberty of free and unshackled press. That in all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, to have a copy of the endictment or charge in due time, to prepare for his defense, to be allowed counsel—to a speedy trial by an impartial jury without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty. It believes the writ of "Habeas Corpus" shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it, nor then except by Congress. That Congress alone has the power to declare war. That the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. That the right of the people to be secure in their houses, persons papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and the Democrats do not believe, as was declared by the late Thadeus Stevens that the constitution is a dead letter and no longer to be regarded.

These and other fundamental principles, as old as Magna Charta, the acknowledgment of which was forced upon an unwilling King in A. D. 1215, every one of which in turn has been violated and trampled under foot in derision and scorn by the Republican party. Being the creed and belief of the Democrats and Conservatives, and standing upon them as fundamental doctrines, the government must be saved by them or it will perish.

This communication, sir, has already been extended, longer than I expected, or perhaps is proper. In conclusion I have only to say, if the convention makes me the candidate I shall endeavor to merit the honer and by all honorable means to secure the election and consequent triumph of the party.

I shall enter into no combinations. I will make no bargans or plans or arrangements by which a fair and impartial selection of the convention, or by which its election when assembled, may be forestalled or prejudiced.

I seek no office and personally desire none. If in the discretion and judgment of the convention, some other name may seem to present a better and a fairer prospect of success, I shall be not only satisfied but I shall be gratified. We have need to husband all our strength. We cannot afford to have jarring and discord and jealousy and wrangling in our ranks. The crisis is upon us and must be met with a bold, determined and united front. What matters it whether the chosen leader comes from the northern bounds of Kent, or the ocean washed shores of Worcester, or the shores of the beautiful Choptank, when the selection is made, he becomes the candidate of the whole district, and let the whole district rally to his support. I stand ready to do my whole duty.

Very Truly Yours,
JAMES U. DENNIS.

Meeting of Railroad Magnates at Saratoga.—A strictly private meeting of prominent railroad men was held at Saratoga on Wednesday. Commodore Vanderbilt and Thomas A. Scott are said to have been in the conference, and a large number of railroad men were registered at the various hotels.—The meeting, as it is reported, is to arrange the fall schedule of passenger and freight tariffs, and to discuss the subject of annulling contracts with the numerous white, blue and other colored lines of express freights by all the railway companies, and do this kind of business hereafter themselves.

[From the N. Y. Sun, of Tuesday.]

Mr. Beecher's Denial and His Letters.

The Times calls attention to a singular inconsistency in the statement of Mr Beecher published yesterday. In the first place, he denies very explicitly every allegation connecting him dishonorably with Mrs. Tilton, "or which in any wise would impugn the honor and purity of this beloved Christian woman;" and he "rejects with indignation every imputation which reflects upon her honor or his own." This is quite clear, although the language in many respects is uncommon, and such as would not have been used under such circumstances by an ordinary man whose purpose was merely to repel the charge that he had committed the crime of adultery. But when Mr. Beecher goes on to explain what he really did, and what was the ground of the breach between himself and Mr. Tilton, he becomes vague, cloudy, and hard to understand. The sense of his explanation, however, seems to be that he has interfered in a domestic quarrel between Mr. and Mrs Tilton; that Mr. Tilton found that his wife placed more confidence in Mr. Beecher's judgment than in his own; and that this was the extent, and the only cause, of his offending either against Mr. Tilton or against the principles of correct conduct.

Now we earnestly trust, not merely for the sake of Mr Beecher, but for the sake of religion and morality, that this may be proved to be the truth and nothing but the truth; but when we come to compare the letters of Mr. Beecher published in Mr. Tilton's statement, and which he now admits to be correctly published, the difficulty of reconciling them with the theory he sets up is at once seen to be very great and serious. Let us look into this difficulty.

On February 7, 1871, Mr. Beecher wrote to Mr. Moulton in the following remarkable manner.

"Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has he ever given the opportunity and the wisdom so to serve me as you have. You have also proved Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from heaven on three unhappier creatures that more need a friend than these? Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all that each one of these has in you a tried and proved friend? But only in you are we thus united. Would to God, who orders all hearts, that by his kind mediation Theodore, Elizabeth, and I could be made friends again! Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case, but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things? I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me. Of course, I can never speak with her again without his permission, and I do not know that even then it would be best."

Now this certainly does not contain an outright confession of adultery, and it is not necessarily an implication even that adultery has been committed. People have been in as deep grief and agony and as contrite in spirit from various other causes; but how can these utterances be reconciled with the idea that nothing had been done by the parties except that two of them had a family quarrel, and the third had intervened in it either to reconcile or to separate? "Does God look down from heaven on three unhappier creatures that more need a friend than these?" These are Mr. Beecher's words, but it must be remembered that although he is a man of warm and excitable feelings, he was fifty-seven years old when they were written, and had a vast experience of life and a cultivated skill in the use of language. And on the same day he writes to Mrs. Tilton, having obtained permission from her husband through Mr. Moulton, the subjoined letter:

Brooklyn, Feb. 7, 1871.

"My Dear Mrs. Tilton:—When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days, God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts. The friend whom God sent to me—Mr. Moulton—has proved, above all friends that I ever had able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst on our heads. You have no friend, Theodore excepted, who has it in his power to serve you so vitally, and who will do it with such delicacy and honor. It does my sore heart good to see in Mr. Moulton an unfeigned respect and honor for you. It would kill me if I thought otherwise. He will be as true a friend to your honor and happiness as a brother could be to a sister's. In him we have a common ground. You and I may meet in him. The past is ended, but is there no future, no wiser, higher, holier future? May not this friend stand as a priest in the new sanctuary of reconciliation and mediate and bless Theodore and my most unhappy self? Do not let my earnestness fail of its end. You believe in my judgment. I have put myself wholly and gladly into Moulton's hands, and there I must meet you. This is sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it. Will you return it to me by his own hand? I am very earnest in this wish, for all our sakes, as such a letter ought not to be subject to even a chance of miscarriage.

"Your unhappy friend,
"Henry Ward Beecher."

"When I last saw you," he says, "I did not expect ever to see you again or to be alive many days." Can it be that words like these fall from one who has only gone through a common experience in attempting to end in one way or another a controversy between a man and his wife? Does one who has only tried to intervene in such an affair come out of it with an expectation and desire not to be alive many days? And he speaks of "this terrible emergency of my life." Is this only a rhetorical exaguration of one alienated from a friend in so simple a way as Mr. Beecher would have us believe? And what was "the storm that was ready to burst on their heads?" All this is strange, indeed, if it refers to nothing more than the subject alleged in Mr. Beecher's statement.

But take the following letter of Mr. Beecher's to Mr. Moulton dated, as Mr. Tilton says, on Sunday morning, June 1, 1874.

"My Dear Frank: I am determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, and rendering me liable at any hour of the day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposes would leave him worse off than before. The agreement, namely, the tripartite covenant, was made after my letter through you to him, namely, the apology, was written. He had had it a year; he had condoned his wife's fault; he had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. With such a man as Theodore Tilton there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it.—There is no use in trying farther. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon."

"The future," says this letter, 'even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, and rendering me liable at any hour of the day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves."—Saved themselves from what? From the exposure of a family quarrel? Why should so many devices be necessary to prevent such an exposure? And why would it, if it should come, render the future absolutely worthless? Then he goes on to admit that the famous apology was really his. This apology, he says, Mr. Tilton had had a year; "he had condoned his wife's fault; he had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight." Now it is certainly a tough problem to explain phrases like these upon Mr. Beecher's theory. What fault of his wife's was it that Mr. Tilton had condoned? Mr. Beecher knows the meaning of words as well as any other man, and he knows that "condone" is only applied to the forgiveness of a crime by the party injured.

We now come to the most remarkable in this series of documents, the two letters written, as Mr. Tilton says, by Mr. Beecher—and no one can doubt that they are his after reading them—to be shown by Moulton to Tilton:

"No man can see the difficulties that environ me, unless he stands where I do. To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough; but to have hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion, or anxiety, or zeal; to see the tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into a ruinous defence of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T. which had their beginnings years before; to keep serene, as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights, often, and yet to come fresh and fair for Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood, nor its wearing or grinding on the nervous system."

"If my destruction would place him (Mr. Tilton) all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out; no one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the power of the great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter far than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant, if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered. But to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on an appearance of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer. I am well-nigh discouraged. If you cease to trust me, to love me, I am alone. I do not know any person in the world to whom I could go."

What an affecting, what a heartrending picture of mental agonies is here given! It is impossible to find, in literature, real or fictitious, anything to surpass the powerful touches of this master pen. But what is most clear and impressive in them is that for some reason Mr. Beecher was suffering the torments of the damned, and yet had to be cheerful at home and among friends. He passed sleepless nights often, and yet had to come up fresh and fair for Sunday. He had to attempt to allay prejudices against Tilton which had their beginning years before, and he had to manage the hundreds and thousands of men pressing him with questions and demanding to engage in tedious defence of him—defence against what but this very scandal?—and all to prevent some exposure, some revelation, the publicity and investigation of something. "Nothing," he says, "can possibly be so bad as the power of the great darkness in which I spend much of my time." "To live," he exclaims, "on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on an appearance of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer." Alas! is this the expression of innocence? Is this only the fear that some trifling and unimportant occurrence may be revealed to the world? Was "the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, and despair" shaped out and pointed by simple interposition in a domestic controversy? We trust, earnestly trust, that Mr. Beecher may be able to show that it is so; but to ordinary common sense the effort seems beyond the reach of human faculties.

These letters, however, are not complete without the apology:

"My Dear Friend Moulton: I ask through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead. But others must live to suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running out toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgressions of another.—Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God to put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me. I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence.

"H. W. Beecher."

"I humble myself before him," says Mr. Beecher, "as I do before my God." "I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated." "The poor child lying there is guiltless, sinned against, and bearing the transgression of another." Now, taking all this in connection with the other letters and exclamations above given, it will certainly require abundant proof and very powerful argument to give it the meaning its author now proposes to fix pon it.

We are not disposed to condemn Mr. Beecher's inadvance of his defence; but we have stated the essential points which must be clearly met in order to make that defence effective.

TELEGRAMS.

The Prize Ring.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 30.—Billy Edwards, who is to fight Sam Collyer on the 11th of August, for $1,000 a side and the light-weight championship of America, is in training in this city. His trainer is his brother, Warrick Edwards, but Dooney Harris has come on to put on the scientific touches.

Bank Robbery.

Albany, N. Y., July 30.—Two men yesterday entered the First National Bank at Batavia, Genesee county. While one engaged the attention of the only person present connected with the bank, the other man ran away with a box containing money and bonds amounting to $10,000. Both escaped

Border Thieves.

Quebec, Canada, July 30.—H. C. Chattanest and Barney Destone were arrested last night for robbing an Ottowa lumberman.—A letter founder in possession of the prisoners reveals the existence of a well organized gang of thieves operating in the United States and Canada.

The California Forger.

Trenton, N. J., July 30.—The man named Vannetta, charged with forging United States bonds in California, having been arrested in Judge Nixon's district, was brought to this city by the marshals of New Jersey and California and taken before Judge Nixon, and upon their affidavits was surrendered into the custody of the marshal of California.

Highway Robbery in Montgomery County, Md.

Unity, Md, July 29.—One of our prominent citizens, Mr. Zadock Magruder, returned home from Washington last night, when within two miles of home was accosted by a highwayman, who told him to "stand and deliver," and before Mr. M. could comply the demand he was struck over the head several times with a bludgeon, felled from his horse, and robbed of sixty dollars. No clue as yet to the perpetrator of the this flagrant outrage.

After the Deluge—Pestilence Threatened.

Pittsburg, July 30.—Another great danger threatens Allegheny City. A ravine of Butchers Run is choked up for a distance of two miles with the contents of slaughter houses, and great quantities of partially dressed bullocks, carcasses of more than a hundred horses, and also a number of human bodies, are imbedded in the mud from which an awful stench arises. The debris can hardly be cleared away in a week, and if the weather continues hot it will be impossible to prevent pestilence, as the district has a very dense population.

A Terrible Spectacle.

Prize Fight Between an English Dwarf and the Bulldog Physic.

From the London Telegraph.

The following is a graphic account of a prize fight between a dwarf known as "Brummy" and a bulldog named Physic, in a low sporting den in Hanley, England: The dwarf, however, was not to be stormed and defeated all in a moment. Once the ghastly fight begun, there was a dire facination in it, and I now noted closely the combat. The man was on all fours when the words "Let go" were uttered, and making allowance for the length of the dog's chain he arched his back catwise so as just to escape its fangs, and fetched it a blow on the crown of its head that brought it almost to its knees. The dog's recovery, however, was instantaneous, and before the dwarf could draw back Physic made a second dart forward, and this time its teeth grazed the biped's arm, causing a slight red trickling. He grinned scornfully and sucked the place, but there was tremendous excitement among the bulldog's backer's, who clasped their hands with delight, rejoicing in the honor of first blood. The hairy dwarf was still smiling, however, and while Daniel held his dog preparatory to letting him go for round two, he was actually provoking it as much as he could, hissing at it and presenting toward it the bleeding arm. The animal flushed possibly with his first success, made for its opponent in a sudden leap, but the dwarf leaped forward too, and smote the bulldog such a tremendous blow under the ear as to roll it completely over, evidently bewildering it for a moment, and causing it to bleed freely, to the frantic joy of the friends of the man beast. But they in turn were made to look serious, for with astonishing energy Physic turned about, and with a dash was again at the dwarf, and this time contrived to fix its teeth in one of his hairy arms, a terrible gash appearing as the man snatched the limb out of his ravenous jaws. The bulldog was licking his lips, and had few tears in his eyes as his master drew him back. As for the dwarf, he retired to his corner for a whet of brandy and a moment's comforting with the towel. He was ready and smiling again, however, for "round 3," and this time it was a fight in earnest, the dog worrying the man and the man dealing it terrific blows on the ribs and on the head with those sledge-hammer fists, till in the end both the man's arms were bleeding, and a horribly cheerful business was going on behind the ropes at two to one on Physic. But let me make short work of the ensuing seven "rounds," which in some of their details were so shocking that more than once I would have left the place if I could. The company generally, however, were made of far less sensitive stuff. The more furious the ghastly fight, the keener was their relish for it, and in their excitement they leant over each other's shoulders and over the ropes, and shouted as snarled and uttered guttural noises when a good hit or snap was made, just as the dog and the dwarf were doing. By the time round ten was concluded the bulldog's head was swelled much beyond its accustomed size; it had lost two teeth, and one of its eyes was entirely shut up; while as for the dwarf, his fists, as well as his arms, were reeking, and his hideous face was ghastly pale with rage and despair of victory. Fate was kind to him, however. In round eleven the bulldog came on fresh and foaming with awful persistence of fury, but with desperate strength the dwarf dealt him a tremendous blow under the chin, and with sufficient effect that the dog was dashed against the wall, where, despite all its master could do for it, for the space of one minute it lay still, and the wretch who had so disgraced what aspect of humanity was in him was declared the victor. I shall have gone through that horrid spectacle to little purpose if any such tournaments are in future waged at Hanley.

An Unwholesome Season.

The closing days of winter and the early days of spring are very trying to the feeble and sensitive and are apt to affect unpleasantly even the more robust and vigorous. Nothing can be more uncongenial to the nerves or more depressing to the spirits than damp, chilling winds, fogs and cold rains, and of such unwelcome visitors we have a superabundance at this season. Common prudence suggests, therefore, the propriety of fortifying the system against these insidious enemies of health and comfort, and the experience of more than a quarter of a century points to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the all-sufficient sanitary safeguard under such untoward circumstances. An accession of vital strength and energy is what is required to meet and overcome the unhealthy elements now present in the atmosphere. This increase of vital power, so necessary to meet the extraordinary drafts which an inclement season makes upon the system and the constitution, can be readily acquired by taking from two to three doses of Hostetter's Bitters daily during the winter and spring months. The nature of this celebrated restorative is well known to the public. It is composed of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, medicated with the extracts and juices of the most effective tonic, alterative, antibillious and laxative roots and herbs known to medical science. To the combination of these excellent ingredients, in proportions suitable to the exigencies of enfeebled, languid and diseased systems, the great tonic-alterative owes its efficiency as a preventive and curative. A course of it, commenced now, will prevent all danger of fever and ague, rheumatism, or other ailments arising from cold and damp peculiar to the spring months, and also prove a safeguard against the attacks of dyspepsia and liver complaint which so frequently occur at this period of the year.

aug4-1m

New Advertisements.

Woodstown Academy.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes. Thorough and careful training. Especial attention given to young and backward pupils and to those intending to teach. Students enjoy the comforts of home Terms moderate Send for circulars. A. G. NORRIS, A. M., Prin.,
aug4-6t Woodstown, N. J.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL AT GREENSBORO',

OFFERS special inducements to those desirous for their daughters careful training, thorough instruction and the influences of a christian home.

The next school year will open on MONDAY, 21st of SEPTEMBER, 1874.

For circulars address
Miss E. BETTS,
Greensboro', Caroline co., Md.

Reference—
Rt. Rev. H. C. Lay, Bishop of Easton.

If any one is seeking for a daughter a school of moderate cost where the instruction shall be accurate, the discipline exact, and all pains taken to ensure gentle, lady-like ways of thinking and behaving, I do very confidently recommend Miss Betts' School at Greensboro' as admirable in all these respects.
HENRY C. LAY,
Bishop of Easton.
Easton, July 24th, 1874.
aug4-8t

LONE JACK, BOB WHITE, WESTWARD HO! DURHAM and Ohio Brands of Smoking Tobacco. For sale at Trippe's Drug Store.
aug4

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Therefore take TRIPPE'S SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, at the very first indication of Diarrhœa, and ward off an attack of Dysentery. For sale at Trippe's aug4

Keep off the Chills. AYER'S AGUE CURE, SHOLL'S PILLS, INDIA CHOLOGUGUE. For sale at Trippe's. aug4

FOR SALE.

A HAMBLETON MARE, with Gold Dust Filly by her side Color—dark bay. Age—9 years. Price—$800.

TWO FRANK PIERCE COLTS. One 3 years old last spring. Large, Color—Gray. Dam by Imported Emperor. Price—$250 The other, medium size Color—sorrel, 3 years old this month Dam. R. J. Walker. Price—$200.

A SHORT HORN BULL CALF.—Herd Book animal. Color—roan. Price $100.
THOMAS HUGHLETT.
aug 4

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, letters of Administration C. & A. on the personal estate of

ANDREW FLANNIGAN,

late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the

11th day of JULY A. D., 1875,

otherwise they may be by law excluded from all benefits of the said deceased's estate.

VIRGINIA FLANNIGAN,
Adm'trx. C. & A. of And. Flannigan, dec'd.
aug 4-3t

TO WHEAT GROWERS: 'EXCELSIOR,'

THE most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Bones. In fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and can be applied in any quantity however small, per acre. It is the opinion of many close calculating Farmers, after SIXTEEN YEARS' experience in testing it side by side with other popular fertilizers, that an application of 100 pounds of Excelsior is equal to from 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano, and therefore fully 100 to 200 per cent. cheaper.

UNIFORMITY OF QUALITY GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

Farmers should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and OUR NAME in RED LETTERS All others are counterfeits.

PRICE $60 PER TON.
J. J. TURNER & CO,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore.
aug 4-3m

1874. WHEAT SEEDING.

J. J. TURNER & CO'S Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate.

ANALYSIS:

Ammonia	3.18
Soluble Phosphate of Lime	29.91
Bone Phosphate of Lime	3.15

Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other Fertilizer sold, except our "Excelsior," its only competitor, and is made with the same care and supervision; uniform quality guaranteed, in excellent order for drilling. Packed in bags

PRICE $50 PER TON.
J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore.
aug 4-3t

Trustee's Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate, In Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's county, in Equity the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at public auction, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md., on

Tuesday, 25th day of August, 1874,

between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., in front of the Court House, the following Real Estate of which [illegible], of Queen Anne's county, died, seized and possessed, to wit:

ALL THAT

Mill, Mill Seat and Messuage,

with the ways, waters, water courses, rights, privileges and casements appurtenant and belonging thereto, called

'POTTS' MILL,'

situate on the public road from Easton to Centreville, about 5 miles from the former place, and now in the tenancy of Wm. T. Elbin. This mill is fitted up for grinding wheat and corn, is in good repair and running condition, is generally well supplied with water, and is a good stand for the milling business. The land adjacent and belonging to the mill, including land covered by mill pond, contains about

113 ACRES.

There is a

MILL DWELLING AND TENANT HOUSE

in close proximity to the mill and belonging thereto. This is valuable property, and any one wishing to make a paying investment or to engage in a profitable business, would do well to examine it before the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.

$500 cash on day of sale, and residue in four equal instalments of 9, 18, 27 and 36 months from day of sale, with interest on each instalment as it falls due, and secured by bond or note of purchaser, with approved security.

—ALSO, ON—

Thursday preceding, being the 20th day of August, 1874,

at Sudlersville, Queen Anne's county, Md., between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., the undersigned will sell in like manner,

"ELBIN'S MILL,"

situate and being in the First Election District of Queen Anne's county, on the public road leading from Sudlersville to Millington, about 5 miles from the former and 1½ miles from the latter place This mill is in good repair and running order, fitted up for grinding wheat and corn, generally well supplied with water, and an excellent stand for the milling business. The land belonging to the mill, exclusive of land covered by pond, contains about

17 ACRES,

divided into 4 LOTS, with

Mill Dwelling and TENANT HOUSE

thereon. This property will be sold on the same terms as the "Potts' Mill" property

At the same time other property adjacent to Elbin's Mill and in the vicinity thereof will be sold.

JOHN B & EDWIN H. BROWN,
aug4-4t Trustees.

GEO. S. CLOGG & SON,

NO. 2 S. CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
BRANCH HOUSE.
No. 1109 Pennsylvania Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Keep always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of Gentleman's and Boys' custom and made to measure FIRST-CLASS

BOOTS and SHOES

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

A SPECIALTY!

The only place in these cities where BURT'S celebrated Ladies, Misses and Children's Fine French Shoes can be found. A full stock always on hand. aug4-1y

TURNIP SEED—Now is the time to plant your Turnip Seed. We have the Ruta Baga, Purple Top and other choice varieties, just received fresh and genuine from Buist. Henry & Goldsborough.

WANTED—

To hire for the next year as a Manager or Overseer a competent and industrious MAN who can be well recommended. Inquire at this office. jy28 4t J

"HEADLIGHT" COAL OIL—Our "Headlight" Coal Oil has given great satisfaction to those who have used it. It is admitted to be the best in the market—does not char the wick, and bears a test of 180 degrees. For sale by
jy28 Henry & Goldsborough.

Notice to Creditors.

Easton, July 21st, 1874.

ALL persons having claims against EDWARD LEONARD, will file the same with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, within thirty days. All persons indebted to same will make payment to THOS. A. LEONARD, Trustee, or in his absence will settle with J. J. Jump & Co.—Prompt payment is requested.
THOS. A. LEONARD,
jy28 Trustee.

TO FARMERS.

BOWEN & MERCER'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

Warranted equal to any Manufactured. ONLY $40 PER TON.

Send for Pamphlet of Certificates and References.

BOWEN & MERCER,
66 South Gay Street, Baltimore.
jy28 2m

FOREMAN WANTED.

Wanted, a sober and industrious man, as foreman for the year 1875. Unexceptionable references, required.
Dr. L. C. COX,
jy21-3 Perry Hall.

Also, for rent for balance of this and for next year, a SMALL HOUSE—rent $60, including fire wood. L. C. C.

JUNE 30th, 1874.

TO THE PEOPLE!

THOMPSON & KERSEY ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK OF LADIES' & GENTS' Dress Goods

CALL AND SEE
The Bargains
OFFERED.

Goods Must be Sold,
AND
We are Determined
TO
DISPOSE OF
OUR STOCK
AT
"Clearing Out" Prices.
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
Thompson & Kersey

New Advertisements.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE. Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State.—For terms, etc., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, PH. D.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

JAMES M. GARNETT, LL. D., Principal. Opening of Session and Examination of Candidates for admission, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 21st and 22d. Terms for board and tuition $275 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.—Several State Scholarships vacant. For Catalogues containing full particulars apply to Prof. W. H. Hopkins, Annapolis, Md.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or Business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

RICH FARMING LANDS IN NEBRASKA, NOW FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

10 YEARS CREDIT, INTEREST ONLY 6 per ct.

Send for "The Pioneer,"

A handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law. A NEW NUMBER just published. Mailed free to all parts of the world.—Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

Waters' Concerto Organs

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. *The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal.* WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper & Orchestral ORGANS in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, are among the best made, and combine PURITY of VOICING with great volume of tone. Suitable for PARLOR, CHURCH or MUSIC HALL. WATERS' New Scale PIANOS have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash, or part cash and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. AGENTS WANTED in every County, in the U. S. and Canada. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. *ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Mailed.*
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 3567.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—At home, Male or Female, $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6c. return stamp, C. ROSS, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT A

NOW IS THE TIME To Secure a Bargain.

THE subscriber has just received from the celebrated manufactory of McLEAR & KENDALL an assorted consignment of their superior

CARRIAGES,

of the most fashionable styles, just out, and now coming into use, embracing BUGGY WAGONS of different patterns, with and without SHIFTING-TOP, JUMP-SEAT ROCKAWAYS, DOCTOR'S PHAETONS, &c., all of which he is offering at Very Low figures.

All work of this firm is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and is too well known here to need praise.

DESCRIPTIVE DRAFTS of all the various styles of carriages in their extensive factory have also been furnished, which he will be pleased to have the public examine, and will furnish any description of carriage selected at short notice.

Give him a call, as he feels able now to suit the most fastidious.

S. B. HOPKINS,
Dover st., Easton.

N. B.—Special attention is called to an entirely new style of carriage, just out, suitable for aged persons, pleasant riding, easy to get in, and which cannot fail to please, now on hand. S. B. H.
jy28-3m

A NEW Up Town Grocery Store

HAVING fitted up the room lately occupied by G. W. Minnick, and stocked it with a full stock of

SUGARS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
CRACKERS,
TOBACCO,
GLASSWARE,
STONEWARE, BROOMS, BUCKETS and BRUSHES.

Also, a nice assortment of

CONFECTIONERY,

besides everything else usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store, we solicit a call from every one in want of Goods in our line, as we are confident of being able to give entire satisfaction in both quality and price.

This department will be under the management of Mr. Benjamin P. Cox, who will at all times take pleasure in giving customers polite attention.

COVINGTON & BATEMAN.

GAMBRILL'S Family, Extra and Super Flour, for cash only.
COVINGTON & BATEMAN.

HAVING our DRY GOODS and GROCERIES in separate apartments, we invite the attention of our customers and the public to the increased facilities thus gained for doing business.

We propose to keep in both departments a stock of goods selected with special reference to the wants of the public, and will offer them at such prices as will give satisfaction. An examination of stock and prices is solicited.

IN order to reduce stock of

Spring & Summer Goods

we have placed on our counters to be sold

Special Bargains,

and WITHOUT REGARD TO ORIGINAL COST, remaining stock of

Dress Goods, Cassimeres, &c.

Also, at very low prices,

Plain and Striped Victoria Lawns, French Muslins, French Nainsook, Saratoga Stripes, &c.

COVINGTON & BATEMAN.

OUR STOCK OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods

will be found full and complete.

jy14 COVINGTON & BATEMAN.

Established 1838.

J. W. C. & Co. will, after July 14th, offer their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

REGARDLESS OF COST. THEY MUST BE SOLD.

Call early and secure Bargains.